

Amendments to the Specification

The paragraph starting at page 7, line 21 and ending at line 24 has been amended as follows.

a light amount adjusting unit disposed in an optical path of the taking optical unit, the light amount adjusting unit varying an aperture to adjust an amount of light and changing ~~and~~ an F-number by varying the aperture;

The paragraphs starting at page 9, line 3 and ending at line 17 have been amended as follows.

[0019] Fig. 2 is a ~~cross-section~~ cross-sectional view of optics for illustrating a numerical embodiment for photographic lenses used in the camera;

[0020] Fig. 3 ~~show~~ shows aberration curves in the numerical embodiment for the photographic lenses, in which the upper diagrams illustrate aberration of the entire lens system in taking dynamic images at focal length f_w and the lower diagrams illustrate aberration in taking static images at focal length f_s ;

[0021] Fig. 4 ~~show~~ shows aberration curves in the numerical embodiment for the photographic lens, in which the upper diagrams illustrate aberration of the entire lens system in taking dynamic images at focal length f_m and the lower diagrams illustrate aberration in taking static images at focal length f_t ;

The paragraph starting at page 10, line 12 and ending at line 24 has been amended as follows.

[0029] Fig. 1 illustrates the configuration of a camera according to a first embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 2 is a ~~cross-section~~ cross-sectional view for illustrating a numerical embodiment for photographic lenses used in the camera, and Figs. 3 and 4 ~~are~~ show aberration curves thereof. Fig. 5 illustrates the relationship between a focal length of the photographic lenses and an F-number for a maximum aperture set for each focal length in the camera. Fig. 6 shows image sizes of the photographic lenses in the camera. Fig. 7 illustrates a frequency characteristic showing performance of an ideal lens with no aberration represented by F-numbers. Fig. 8 shows a flow chart illustrating the operation sequence in the camera.

The paragraph starting at page 15, line 20 and ending at page 16, line 2 has been amended as follows.

[0046] Next, at step 11, the focal length in the static image mode is ~~limit~~ limited to a variable range of fsw to ft, i.e. of the wide end fsw in static images at a position shifted somewhat to the tele end from the wide end in taking dynamic images, to the tele end ft. With this limit, in taking static images, zooming cannot be made in a range of fw to fsw closer to the wide end in which zooming can be made in taking dynamic images.

The paragraph starting at page 23, line 24 and ending at page 24, line 7 has been amended as follows.

[0071] As shown in Fig. 2, the photographic optical system is a zoom lens of a four-group rear focusing type, comprising fixed first-group lenses L1, second-group lenses L2 serving as a variator, ~~an~~ a stop SP, third-group lenses (vibration correcting lens) L3, a flare stopper FS, fourth-group lenses L4 serving as a focus lens and compensator, and a glass block G such as a faceplate or a filter, all of which are arranged in this order from a position closer to an object.

The paragraph starting at page 24, line 17 and ending at line 22 has been amended as follows.

[0073] Fig. 2 illustrates cross-sections of optics, from the top, at focal length fw (the wide end in taking dynamic images) of the photographic optical system, fsw (the wide end in taking static images), ~~and~~ fm (middle), and ft (the tele end). Figs. 3 and 4 are aberration curves for each of the above focal lengths.